GLOSSARY

FOR THE

ARMY GUIDE TO THE

COMMON LOGISTICS

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

CONTENTS:

Army Policy

AR 25-1. Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r25_1.pdf

AR 25-2. Information Assurance –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r25_2.pdf

AR 70-1. Army Acquisition Policy –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r70_1.pdf

AR 71-9. Materiel Requirements –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r71_9.pdf

AR 73-1. Test and Evaluation Policy –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r73_1.pdf

AR 700-80. Army In-Transit Visibility –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r700_80.pdf

AR 700-127. Integrated Logistics Support –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r700_127.pdf

AR 700-142. Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r700_142.pdf

AR 750-1. Army Materiel Maintenance Policy –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r750_1.pdf

AR 750-10. Army Modification Program –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r750_10.pdf

AR 750-43. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r750_43.pdf

Related Army Publications

DA Pam 25-1-1. Information Technology Support and Services –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/p25_1_1.pdf

DA Pam 70-3. Army Acquisition Procedures –
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/p70_3.pdf

DA Pam 700-56. Logistics Supportability Planning & Procedures in Army Acquisition –
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DA Pam 700-85. Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) Integration Guide – http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/p700_85.pdf

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DA Pam 750-3. Soldiers' Guide for Field Maintenance Operations – http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/p750_3.pdf

FM 3-04.500. Army Aviation Maintenance – https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_aa/pdf/fm3_04x500.pdf

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Handbook for Army Logistics Automation, Sep 2004 – http://www.army.mil/armybtkc/docs/armyloghandbook2004.pdf

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and DOD Publications

CJCSI 3170.01. Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) – http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/3170_01.pdf

CJCSI 6212.01. Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology and National Security Systems – http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/6212_01.pdf

DODD 4140.1. Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy – http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/414001p.pdf

DOD 4140.1-R. Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation – http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/rtf/p41401r.doc

DODD 4151.18. Maintenance of Military Materiel – http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/415118p.pdf

DODI 4151.22. Condition Based Maintenance Plus (CBM+) for Materiel Maintenance – http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/415122p.pdf

DODD 4630.05. Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS) – http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/463005p.pdf

DODD 5000.01. The Defense Acquisition System –
http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500001p.pdf

DODI 5000.02. Operation of the Defense Acquisition System –
http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500002p.pdf

DODD 8000.01. Management of the DOD Information Enterprise –
http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/800001p.pdf

DODD 8320.02. Data Sharing in a Net-Centric Department of Defense –
http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/832002p.pdf

DOD 8320.02-G. Guidance for Implementing Net-Centric Data Sharing –
http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/832002g.pdf

DOD and Other Related Publications

Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA) –
http://www.bta.mil/products/bea.html

Clinger Cohen Act of 1996 –
http://www.army.mil/armybtkc/docs/CCA-Book-Final.pdf

Defense Acquisition Guidebook –
https://acc.dau.mil/dag

DOD Information Enterprise Architecture –
http://www.defenselink.mil/cio-nii/sites/diea/

DOD Logistics Transformation Strategy –
http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA430601&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf

Integrated Defense Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Life Cycle Management System Chart –
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Net-Centric Checklist –
http://www.ndu.edu/CTNSP/S&R_workshop3/Net_Centric_Checklist_2_1_4.pdf

Abbreviations

ABCS
Army Battle Command System

ACS
Army Capabilities Synchronization

AEA
Army Enterprise Architecture

AESIP
Army Enterprise Systems Integration Program

AIC
Army Interoperability Certification

AILA
Army Integrated Logistics Architecture

AIT
automatic identification technology

AMC
Army Materiel Command

AMLID
Army-USMC Logistics Interoperability Demonstration

ARCIC
Army Capabilities Integration Center

AAR
after action report

ASA(ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

ATEC
Army Test and Evaluation Command

BCA
business case analysis

BCS3
Battle Command Sustainment Support System

C2
command and control

C3
command, control, and communications

C4
command, control, communications, and computers

CAISI
Combat Service Support (CSS) Automated Information Systems Interface

CASCOM
Army Combined Arms Support Command

CBM+
condition based maintenance plus

CDD
capability development document

CIO/G-6
Chief Information Officer/G-6

CLOE
Common Logistics Operating Environment

COE
Common Operating Environment

COI
Community of Interest

CONOPS
concepts of operations

CPD
capability production document

CSS
Combat Service Support

CTSF
Central Technical Support Facility

DCS, G-4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DISR
Department of Defense Information Technology Standards Registry

DLGSCMS
Defense Logistics and Global Supply Chain Management System

DODAF
Department of Defense Architecture Framework

DOTMLPF
doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DPMCS
Digital Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services

ED
Embedded Diagnostics

EDAPS
Embedded Diagnostics and Prognostics Synchronization

EP
Embedded Prognostics

FBCB2
Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below

FCS
Future Combat Systems

FoS
family of systems

GCSS-A
Global Combat Support System–Army

HBCT
Heavy Brigade Combat Team

HTI
Horizontal Technology Integration

HUMS
Health and Usage Monitoring System

ICD
initial capabilities document

IEA
information enterprise architecture

IETM
interactive electronic technical manuals

ILS
integrated logistics support

IM
information management

IT
information technology

IUID
item unique identification

JCIDS
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

KPP
key performance parameter

LAC
Logistics Architecture Cell

LCMC
Life Cycle Management Commands

LDSS
Logistics Decision Support System

LIS
logistics information system

LIW
Logistics Information Warehouse

LOG PIL
Logistics Process Integration Laboratory

MIMOSA
Machinery Information Management Open Systems Alliance

MRLN
Maintainer's Remote Logistics Network

NR
Net-Ready

NR-KPP
Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter

NSS
National Security Systems

OCD
operational concept description

OV
operational view

P3I
preplanned product improvement

PBL
performance based logistics

PBUSE
Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced

PEO
program executive office/officer

PM
program manager/project manager/product manager

PoE
Proof of Enabler

RCM
reliability centered maintenance

ROMO
range of military operations

SALE
Single Army Logistics Enterprise

SAMS–E
Standard Army Maintenance System – Enhanced

SARSS–O
Standard Army Retail Supply System–Objective

SASG
Strategy, Architecture and Standards Group

SBCT
Stryker Brigade Combat Team

SCM
supply chain management

SoS
system of systems

SOA
Service-Oriented Architecture

S&RL
Sense and Respond Logistics

STAMIS
Standard Army Management Information System

SV
systems view

TCI
Threshold Capability Implementation

T&E
test and evaluation

TLDD
Tactical Logistics Data Digitization

TRADOC
Army Training and Doctrine Command

TV
technical view (architecture)

UCD
use case analysis

ULLS–A(E)
Unit Level Logistics System–Aviation (enhanced)

USALIA
U.S. Army Logistics Innovation Agency

VSAT
Very Small Aperture Terminal

Terms

Army Enterprise Architecture (AEA)
The AEA transforms operational visions and associated required capabilities of the business and warfighting missions into a blueprint for an integrated and interoperable set of information systems and NSS that implement horizontal information technology insertion, cutting across the functional stovepipes and Service boundaries. The AEA supports the LandWarNet and is the combined total of all the Army's Operational, Technical, and System Architectures. (AR 25-1)

Army Battle Command System (ABCS)
ABCS is the integration of command and control systems found at all echelons--from the ground component commander at the theater or joint task force (JTF) level to the individual soldier and/or weapons platform. It is also the integration point of battlespace automation systems and communications, which functionally link strategic and tactical headquarters. The ABCS has three major components: the Army Global Command and Control System (AGCCS), the Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS) and the Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below (FBCB2) System. The logistics applications are contained in the Echelons Above Corps (EAC) portion of the Combat Service Support Control System (CSSCS) for example, supply, services, personnel, theater special operations, support mobilization, deployment, status of readiness and training, and transportation asset management. (DA Pam 700-85, para 11-1)

Army Capabilities Synchronization (ACS)
The ACS is a capabilities-based, mission focused, and task oriented planning process for tracking logistics transformation when logistics capabilities must be integrated. The ACS documents how Army Logistics capabilities by logistics functions (supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, engineering, finance, legal) link to Joint capabilities and functions based on analysis of source documentation, i.e. Joint and Army concepts, Modular Force Logistics Concept, Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN), and other transformation documentation. It links architecture development to logistics transformation by mapping Army capabilities (to include FAA identified tasks to Joint capabilities) by logistics function, and then maps those capabilities to the architectural operational activities described in the OV-5 product. (CLOE Program)

Army Enterprise Systems Integration Program (AESIP)
The AESIP is the means by which the Army will integrate business functions by providing a single source for enterprise hub services, centralized master data management and business intelligence and analytics. The mission of AESIP (formerly known as Product Lifecycle Management Plus [PLM+]) has been expanded to provide cross-domain integration services for the Army's Business Mission Area. (http://www.eis.army.mil/programs/aesip.htm)

Automatic Identification Technology (AIT)
Is a suite of technologies that enables the automatic capture of source data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, and control materiel, maintenance processes, deploying forces, equipment, personnel, and cargo. It encompasses a number of read-and-write data-storage technologies that capture asset identification information. The devices are interrogated by using several means, including direct contact, laser, and radio frequency. Digital information obtained from the interrogations can be provided to automated information systems that support the Army's logistics operations. (AR 700-127; also see DA Pam 700-85)

Army Integrated Logistics Architecture (AILA)
The AILA is an integrated, capabilities-based architecture that supports the DCS, G-4's Warfighter Mission Areas and Business Mission Areas. The AILA is compliant with the Department of Defense Architecture Framework, and focuses on current and future concepts, their associated concepts of operations (CONOPS), Service Concepts, Army doctrine and transformation of the total force versus a force structure or system focused development. The architecture is composed of Operational Views validated by TRADOC, Technical Views published by HQDA, CIO/G-6 in DISRonline, and ASA(ALT) approved Systems Views. The AILA supports Army modularity, execution of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process, portfolio management, capability and gap/need analysis, standards identification, and DOTMLPF analysis. The AILA provides the framework for implementing net-centric warfare principles in the logistics domain. (CLOE Program)

Army Interoperability Certification (AIC)
AIC, formerly known as Intra-Army Interoperability Certification (IAIC), is the process to certify horizontal and vertical interoperability of all Army systems, regardless of ACAT, prior to their fielding/deployment. AIC certifies that: 1) an IT/NSS, or groups of IT/NSS, successfully performs technical (digital/automated processes) interoperability missions (performance) as defined within their interoperability requirements, applicable approved capabilities documentation (Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)), and Information Support Plan (ISP); 2) those IT/NSS can securely generate and utilize accurate, timely, relevant and actionable information as expected in order to execute specified operational processes; and 3) an IT/NSS is able to successfully perform its end-to-end information sharing functions without adversely impacting (determination of risk) its intended network environment(s).
(Memorandum, CIO/G6, SAIS-AOJ, 28 Apr 09, subject: Army Interoperability Certification (AIC) Policy)

Battle Command Sustainment Support System (BCS3)
BCS3 is the logistics command and control system that brings better situational awareness and decision-making capability to warfighters. BCS3 fuses information together needed to define the common operating picture (COP) in a tactical environment. (https://bcs3.army.mil/)

Central Technical Support Facility (CTSF)
The CTSF at Fort Hood, TX is the Army's designated IAIC test facility. The CTSF, with Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA) coordination, has developed a standard operating procedures document to describe the process for obtaining AIC. The CTSF will perform the AIC testing, develop the reports, and provide a recommendation for certification to the CIO/G–6. The CIO/G–6 is the approval authority for AIC of the modified system. (AR 750-10, para 1-4.k)

Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface (CAISI) (AN/TYQ–55)
The combination of CSS VSAT and the Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface (CAISI) - a wireless interface which plugs the system into a local area network, or to a wide area network - increases readiness by giving Combat Service Support (CSS) Soldiers in the field the ability to electronically transmit supply requisitions and receive near-real time status reports on their orders, 24-hours-a day, seven-days-a-week. (http://www.eis.army.mil/dcats/n-05-02-01.html)

Condition Based Maintenance Plus (CBM+)
CBM+ is a set of maintenance processes and capabilities derived primarily from real-time assessment of weapon system condition obtained from embedded sensors and/or external test and measurements using portable equipment. (AR 750-1)

Common Logistics Operating Environment (CLOE)
The CLOE consists of the integration of logistics and command and control (C2) information systems that automatically produce, consume and propagate a common sustainment picture in near-real time from "foxhole to factory." The CLOE is defined by data standards and an overarching logistics integrated architecture that ensures interoperability and net-centricity. It fuses information, logistics processes and platform/Soldier embedded sensor-based technologies to support the tactical, operational and strategic sustainment levels in a joint operating environment. (CLOE Program)

Common Operating Environment (COE)
The Common Operating Environment is an approach to tailoring systems to meet individual/operator requirements, while maintaining architectural freedom to evolve. The COE is a DOD mandated requirement. Automated information technology integration must be compliant with the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) COE, even though it is peripheral to the Army STAMISs. (DA Pam 700-85)

Community of Interest (COI)
A collaborative group of users that must exchange information in pursuit of its shared goals, interests, missions, or business processes and therefore must have shared vocabulary for the information it exchanges. (DA Pam 25-1-1)

Defense Logistics and Global Supply Chain Management System (DLGSCMS)
The DLGSCMS includes all DOD activities that provide materiel support for the combatant commanders. The distribution system is a component of the DLGSCMS. As

such, distribution includes all DOD facilities and installations, and methods to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of materiel between the point of acceptance into the military transportation system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (AR 56-4, para 2-5)

Defense Information Enterprise Architecture
The Defense Information Enterprise Architecture provides a common foundation to support accelerated transformation of the Department of Defense (DOD) to net-centric operations. It presents the vision for net-centric operations and establishes near-term priorities to address critical barriers that must be overcome to achieve that vision. (*Defense Information Enterprise)*
(http://www.defenselink.mil/cio-nii/sites/diea/products/DoD_IEA_v1_1_27May09.pdf)

DOD Information Technology Standards Registry (DISR)
DISR is a joint effort to identify and mandate IT standards for use in acquisition / development of DOD systems. It focuses on the interoperability and standardization of information technology and support to net-centric operations and warfare. (AR 25-1)

Domain [i.e., Logistics Domain]
An area of common operational and functional requirements [for sustainment]. Currently, there are four domains: command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I); weapon systems; modeling and simulation; and sustainment. (AR 25-1)

Embedded Instrumentation
Data collection and processing capabilities, integrated into the design of a system for one or more of the following uses: diagnostics, prognostics, testing, or training. (AR 700-127)

Embedded Diagnostics (ED)
Determination and reporting the cause of a failure by detection of failure symptoms through the use of sensors, central processing unit, and a user interface which are integrated (or embedded) into the design of the system. (AR 700-127)

Embedded Prognostics (EP)
The detection and reporting of component degradation prior to failure through the use of sensors, central processing unit and a user interface which are integrated (or embedded) into the design of the system. (AR 700-127)

Horizontal Technology Integration (HTI)
HTI is the application of common enabling technologies across multiple systems within a force to increase force effectiveness. (AR 70-1, para 8-3)

Information Technology (IT)
Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display,

switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an executive agency if the equipment is used directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency which 1) requires the use of such equipment, or 2) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. The term "information technology" also includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. The term "information technology" does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract. (Reference 40 USC Subtitle III (Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996).) (AR 25-1)

Interoperability
The ability of the systems, units, or forces to provide data, information, materiel, and services to and accept the same from other systems, units, or forces and to use data, information, materiel, and services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (AR 70-1)

Knowledge-based Force
An organization whose processes, tools, and technologies are focused on exploiting the enterprise's knowledge assets to achieve mission-critical objectives. (AR 25-1)

Logistics Information Systems (LIS)
Formerly known as Army Standard Army Management Information Systems (STAMIS). These include: Standard Army Maintenance System - Enhanced (SAMS–E), Unit Level Logistics System – Aviation Enterprise (ULLS – AE), Standard Army Retail Supply System – Objective (SARSS–O), Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (PBUSE), and Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System (TC AIMS), and Standard Army Ammunition System-Modernization (SAAS-MOD). (AR 700-127)

Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW)
The LIW is the authoritative source for all logistics data and is available at https://www.logsa.army.mil. (AR 700-127)

MIMOSA
"A not-for-profit trade association dedicated to developing and encouraging the adoption of open information standards in manufacturing, fleet, and facility environments – information standards which enable collaborative asset lifecycle management. MIMOSA members come from process and discrete manufacturing companies, facility management companies, military organizations, capital equipment OEMs, and suppliers of asset management software systems." (http://www.mimosa.org/)

Net-centric
Relating to or representing the attributes of a net-centric environment. A net-centric environment is a robust, globally interconnected network environment (including infrastructure, systems, processes, and people) in which data is shared timely and

seamlessly among users, applications, and platforms. A net-centric environment enables substantially improved military situational awareness and significantly shortened decision-making cycles. (CJCSI 3170.01)

Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (NR-KPP)
The NR-KPP assesses information needs, information timeliness, information assurance, and net-ready attributes required for both the technical exchange of information and the end-to-end operational effectiveness of that exchange. The NR-KPP consists of measurable and testable characteristics and/or performance metrics required for timely, accurate, and complete exchange and use of information to satisfy information needs for a given capability. (CJCSI 3170.01)

Operational View (OV) (Architecture)
A description (often graphic) of the operational elements, assigned tasks, and information flows required to accomplish or support a warfighting function. It defines the type of information, the frequency of exchange, and the tasks supported by these information exchanges. (AR 25-1)

Prognostics
The use of data in the evaluation of a system or component for determining the potential for impending failures. (AR 700-127)

Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM)
A logical discipline for developing a scheduled-maintenance program that will realize the inherent reliability levels of complex equipment at minimum cost. (AR 750-1)

Sense and Respond Logistics (S&RL)
S&RL is a broad and ambitious set of concepts that will result in enhanced military capability through DOD Logistics transformation. S&RL is a logistics system interwoven with network-centric operations and based upon highly adaptive, self-synchronizing, dynamically reconfigurable demand and supply networks that anticipate and stimulate actions to enhance capability or mitigate support shortfalls.
(DAU, https://acc.dau.mil/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=22546)

Service-Oriented Architecture
Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) is a software design approach in which a client application requests one or more services from another application that provides similar or complementary functionality. This design pattern allows internal and external business processes to be combined and reused, which simplifies access to key functions and lowers development costs. The advent of the SOA model promises a more flexible application architecture that can accommodate new and evolving business processes. (http://www.army.mil/ArmyBTKC/focus/sa/soa.htm)

Standardization and Interoperability
Standardization: The process of developing concepts, doctrines, procedures, and designs to achieve and maintain the most effective levels of compatibility,

interoperability, interchangeability, and commonality in the fields of operations, administration, and materiel. Interoperability: The ability of materiel systems, units, or forces to provide services to, and accept services from, other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (AR 700-127)

Systems View (SV) (Architecture)
A description, including graphics, of systems and interconnections, providing for or supporting warfighting functions. It defines the physical connection, location, and identification of key nodes, circuits, networks, and warfighting platforms and specifies system and component performance parameters. It shows how multiple systems within a subject area link and interoperate and may describe the internal construction or operations of particular systems. (AR 25-1)

Technical View (TV) (Architecture)
The minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of the parts or elements of a system to ensure that a system satisfies a specified set of requirements. A TV identifies services, interfaces, standards, and their relationships. It provides the technical guidelines for implementation of systems upon which engineering specifications are based, common building blocks are built, and product lines are developed. (AR 25-1)

Very Small Aperture Terminal
Refers to a fixed satellite terminal whose antenna diameter typically does not exceed two meters. Also called VSAT. (DOD Dictionary of Military Terms, http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/data/v/11321.html)